

Exercise walk-through

Causes of Migration ■ 2.10

eXercise

You must be able to

- distinguish **push factors** 推力 from **pull factors** 拉力
- define **intervening obstacles** 阻碍因素 and **intervening opportunities** 中介机会
- give economic, political, and environmental examples
- recognise a key idea from **Ravenstein's laws** 拉文斯坦法则

Method — Push and pull

Push factors drive people away (unemployment, war, drought). **Pull factors** draw them to a destination (jobs, safety, family). Most moves combine both.

Method — Intervening factors

An **intervening obstacle** blocks a move (a border, a mountain, cost). An **intervening opportunity** diverts a migrant to a nearer chance before the original goal.

Method — Ravenstein

Ravenstein's laws note that most migrants move short distances, for economic reasons, in steps, and that each flow produces a counter-flow.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State one push factor and one pull factor for migration.

Solution 2.1

Method: Push and pull

Worked steps

push: unemployment, war, disaster, persecution **B1**; pull: jobs, safety, family, services **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Define an intervening obstacle and give one example.

Solution 2.2

Method: Intervening factors

Worked steps

something that hinders/blocks a migrant's journey **B1**; e.g. a closed border, a desert, high travel cost **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A worker leaves a drought-hit farm and moves to a city with factory jobs.

- (a) Identify the push factor.
- (b) Identify the pull factor.

Solution 2.3

Method: Push and pull

Worked steps

(a) drought / farm failure **B1**. (b) factory jobs / income in the city **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A civil war forcing people to leave their country is a

- A** pull factor
- B** push factor
- C** intervening opportunity
- D** counter-flow

Solution 3.1

- A pull factor
- B push factor**
- C intervening opportunity
- D counter-flow



Worked steps

B. danger driving people away is a push factor.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A migrant stops in a nearer town that offers work before reaching the intended city.
This is an

- A** intervening obstacle
- B** intervening opportunity
- C** pull factor
- D** chain migration

Solution 3.2

Method: Intervening factors

- A intervening obstacle
- B intervening opportunity 
- C pull factor
- D chain migration

Worked steps

B. a nearer chance that diverts the move is an intervening opportunity.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

According to Ravenstein, most migrants move short distances for economic reasons.

- (a) State what usually accompanies each large migration flow.
- (b) Give one economic pull factor for a long-distance move.

Solution 3.3

Method: Ravenstein

Worked steps

(a) a counter-flow / return migration in the opposite direction **B1**. (b) higher wages / job opportunities in a distant city or country **B1**.